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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/438,590	11/12/1999	ANDREA CONCANNON	P/2167-125	9576

21967 7590 11/22/2005

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EXAMINER	
LIVERSEDGE, JENNIFER L	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
3628	

DATE MAILED: 11/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/438,590	CONCANNON ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jennifer Liversedge	3628	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *29 August 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-13* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-13* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This Office Action is responsive to Applicant's amendment and request for reconsideration of application 09/438,590 (November 12, 1999) filed on August 29, 2005.

The amendment contains amended claims: 6.

The amendment contains original claims: 1-5, 7-13.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* **v.** *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Potter et al. (5,787,402) in view of Rosen (5,774,553) and Clark (6,058,378) and

Sherree DeCovny. "NET SCOPE", Banking Technology. London: May 1997.Vol. 14, Iss. 4., pg. 28, 4 pgs.

4. With regard to claims 1 and 6 Potter et al. teaches a system and method for processing funds transfer transactions from a customer of a financial institution (SEE Potter et al. figure 1, and column 1, lines 9-14, "The present invention relates generally to methods and systems for performing automated financial transactions, and more particularly to a method and system for performing automated financial transactions involving at least two currencies at real-time market rates between a customer and a financial institution."),

the system comprising: a first processor receiving a file from the customer (SEE Potter et al. figure 1, item 10, column 3, lines 19-25, "Customers can access the system on-line and in real time through various terminals such as, for example, a personal computer (PC). By inputting information in response to prompts on the screen, the system quickly identifies the nature of the transaction the customer desires and the customer inputs the characteristics of the transaction the user desires.),

the file containing funds transfer transactions such as funds transfer transactions requiring a foreign exchange operation denoted as foreign exchange funds transfer transactions (SEE Potter et al. Column 3 lines 13-18 "a method and system for initiating and executing foreiqn exchanqe transactions. The improved method and system deals in virtually all trading currencies, automatically incorporates the current market process and operates in a secure environment."),

or funds transfer transactions not requiring a foreign exchange operation, denoted as same currency funds transfer transactions (SEE Potter et al. column 3, lines 57-63, "Further, the system enables users to perform money market transactions in which a user may deposit money in a first currency and automatically obtain interest on that deposit in the first currency."),

a second processor coupled to the first processor, the second processor receiving the same currency funds transfer transactions not requiring a foreign exchange operation from the first processor (SEE Potter et al. figure 1 item 16 "MONEY MARKET GUI" and figure 2, item 106 "MONEY MARKET SERVER" column 5, lines 3-6 "Money Market Trade Execution Server (Money Market Server). This server allows a client to deposit a foreign currency for a short-term deposit at a specified deposit rate"),

the second processor generating first funds transfer instructions in response to the same currency funds transfer transactions (SEE Potter et al. column 5, lines 11-14, "both principal and interest accrued at the specified deposit rate, with principal and interest returned to the client in the original currency.")

a funds transfer processor coupled to the second processor, the funds transfer processor receiving the first funds transfer instructions from the second processor and executing the received first funds transfer instructions by transferring funds to a funds transfer processor of another financial institution (SEE Potter et al. column 15, lines 16-60), and a trading processor coupled to the first processor, the trading processor receiving the foreign exchange funds transfer transactions from the first processor, the trading processor executing a foreign exchange operation in response to the received

foreign exchange funds transfer transactions (SEE Potter et al. figure 2, item 118; column 4, line 45 - column 13, line 10).

Potter et al. does not explicitly illustrate an example wherein a file from a customer may be "a bulk" file, or "the bulk file containing a plurality of funds transfer transactions" and "the first processor grouping the plurality of funds transfer transactions".)

However Rosen teaches; "grouping the plurality of funds transfer transactions" was a common practice in "FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTION SYSTEM". (SEE Rosen abstract; "A real-time multilateral foreign exchange settlement system having a computer implemented netting system, a processor-based multilateral settlement coordinator (MSC) having a first money module and a first host application, where the first host application receives debit and credit data from said netting system. A plurality of processor-based multilateral settlement agents (MSAs) each having a second money module and a second host application." SEE column 26 where in it "Foreign exchange trading can be settled in one of three ways:

1) gross settlement-payments are accumulated on a trade-by-trade basis;

2) bilateral net settlement--payments are based on netting the trades for two counter parties; and

3) multilateral net settlement--payments are based on netting the trades for more than one counter parties as a group." . . .

"At the end of the trading day the dealer's back office matches and confirms its trades with their counterpart's back office (step 3004). Trading could be over the phone

or via on-line trading or brokering systems offered by Reuters and EBS.")

And Clark et al. teaches the file being "a bulk file containing a plurality of funds transfer transactions". (SEE Clark et al. teaches in Column 19; "By selecting the Cash Management icon or menu item from the display screen shown in FIG. 15, a user can create, verify, authorize, modify, delete, and repair cash transactions, as shown in FIG. 16. The software supports all transaction types and allows a user to create a free format or preformatted transaction, perform a local transaction authorization, and interact with a variety of bank branches using a variety of diffrernt currencies." And SEE Column 19; "After selecting the Cash Management application, the application will present a window (see FIG. 17) to collect information about the transaction the user wants to create. Included in the window is a format selection box that allows the user to select between three different types of formatting for the transaction: free format, preformat, or group format. The free format feature allows the user to create a cash TI by entering data into all required and all appropriate optional fields. The preformat feature allows the user to create a cash TI using a partially or fully completed cash transaction template (e.g., all fields completed except the amount of the transaction). The group format is a collection of related preformats, such as payroll, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and treasury." And SEE Column 24 "The Consolidated Available Balances Summary report shows a summary of all accounts consolidated by currency for the enterprise, branch, customer, and account. Each line of the report shows a currency, the previous closing balance, and the current available amount. The totals at the bottom of the page are in a predetermined base currency.")

Sherree DeCovny teaches it was a common practice to use the internet in the banking industry for a large batch file (or bulk file) to save time and cost. (SEE Sherree DeCovny on page 29 teaches; "Three US banks - BankAmerica, Chase Manhattan Bank and Mellon Bank - have publicly announced that they are exchanging EDI messages with corporate clients over the Internet. Meanwhile, Thomas Cook has announced an Internet foreign exchange service targeted towards corporate customers." And SEE page 30 "After running a two month pilot programmed, Chase and Ultramar Diamond Shamrock went into production last March, and files are now being sent to the bank over the Internet daily. Chase has a queue of customers considering a similar arrangement; many are Premenos customers who already use Chase's existing EDI product, PaySource. In addition, there is interest from customers in Thailand, Singapore, Australia and Switzerland who want to send payment-related information to Chase over the Internet in a format other than EDI." And further see page 31, "Last December, Bell Atlantic had a huge payments file to send to Mellon, explains Mauro DeFelice, manager of security and technical services at Mellon Bank. Using the bank's proprietary network, it would have taken 41 hours to transmit, and the cost would have been around $700 to $800. The same file sent over a VAN would have cost $20,000. On the Internet, it took 27 minutes to transmit and it cost $1.40. According to Phil Walker, director of strategic projects for Thomas Cook Financial Services North America, an Internet-based service provides more flexibility for the corporate customer in that transactions can be executed from any remote location. The solution is hardware independent, which means that companies can purchase

hardware based on what is right for them, not on what is compatible with the bank. Also, the templates make it easy for customers to automate a lot of their transactions, leaving staff free for other activities.").

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Potter et al. method and system to use bulk files containing a plurality of funds transfer transactions", and "the first processor grouping the plurality of funds transfer transactions" as taught by of Rosen , Clark and DeCovny to be a common practice of banks and as further motivation DeCovny teaches using the internet to send huge files saves time and money for banks and still further one is motivated to group similar types of trades as needed in order create proper size trading blocks which will command the best trade price.

5. With regard to claims 2 and 7 the combination of Potter et al. / Rosen / Clark et al. and DeCovny teaches the system and method according to claims 1 and 6, wherein: the trading processor is coupled to the second processor, the trading processor forwarding to the second processor the foreign exchange funds transfer transactions and funds resulting from the foreign exchange operation, the second processor generating second funds transfer instructions in response to the foreign exchange funds transfer transactions and funds resulting from the foreign exchange operation, and the funds transfer processor receiving the second funds transfer instructions from the second processor and executing the received second funds transfer instructions by

transferring funds to a funds transfer processor of another financial institution (SEE Potter et al. figure 1 item 40 BANK 2).

6. With regard to claim 3 the combination of Potter et al. / Rosen / Clark et al. and DeCovny teaches the system according to claim 1, further comprising: a link coupling the first processor to a system of the customer, wherein the customer system transmits the bulk file to the first processor (SEE Potter et al. figure 1, item 10 CUSTOMER).

7. With regard to claim 4 the combination of Potter et al. / Rosen / Clark et al. and DeCovny teaches the system according to claim 3, further comprising: a firewall disposed in the link coupling the first processor to the customer system (SEE Potter et al figures 1 and 2 which do not illustrate the commonly used firewall implemented by software however the examiner declares OFFICIAL NOTICE that a firewall was a well known security device that prevents unauthorized users from gaining access to the internal bank system and the customer and bank would be motivated to use firewalls to prevent unauthorized hackers from causing damage).

8. With regard to claim 5 the combination of Potter et al. / Rosen / Clark et al. and DeCovny teaches the system according to claim 1, further comprising: a market link from the trading processor to a foreign exchange market, wherein the trading processor receives real time foreign exchange rates over the link (SEE Potter et al. figures 1 and 2 and column 1, lines 9-14).

9. With regard to claim 8 the combination of Potter et al. / Rosen / Clark et al. and DeCovny teaches the method according to claim 6, further comprising the step of separating the received bulk file into its component funds transfer transactions, the component funds transfer transactions including the foreign exchange funds transfer transactions and the same currency funds transfer transactions (It is obvious one is motivated to group similar types of trades as needed in order create proper size trading blocks which will command the best trade price and examiner declares OFFICIAL NOTICE that this is a common practice).

10. With regard to claim 9 the combination of Potter et al. / Rosen / Clark et al. and DeCovny teaches the method according to claim 6, further comprising the step of sending an acknowledgment to the customer upon receipt of the bulk file and upon the settlement of the funds transfer transactions (SEE Potter et al. figures 18-26 and SEE Clark et al. Column 24 "The Consolidated Available Balances Summary report shows a summary of all accounts consolidated by currency for the enterprise, branch, customer, and account. Each line of the report shows a currency, the previous closing balance, and the current available amount. The totals at the bottom of the page are in a predetermined base currency.").

11. With regard to claim 10 the combination of Potter et al. / Rosen / Clark et al. and DeCovny teaches the method according to claim 6, further comprising the step of

grouping the foreign exchange funds transfer transactions into batches according a market in which the foreign exchange operation is to take place (SEE Clark et al. Column 24 "The Consolidated Available Balances Summary report shows a summary of all accounts consolidated by currency for the enterprise, branch, customer, and account. Each line of the report shows a currency, the previous closing balance, and the current available amount. The totals at the bottom of the page are in a predetermined base currency.").

12. With regard to claim 11 the combination of Potter et al. / Rosen / Clark et al. and DeCovny teaches the method according to claim 10, further comprising the step of validating the format and contents of the batches (The examiner declares OFFICIAL NOTICE that this feature was known as "error checking" and is commonly practiced by the banks to prevent errors which can cost money).

13. With regard to claim 12 the combination of Potter et al. / Rosen / Clark et al. and DeCovny teaches the method according to claim 11, further comprising the step of validating the format and contents of the foreign exchange funds transfer transactions contained in the batches (The examiner declares OFFICIAL NOTICE that this feature was known as "error checking" and is commonly practiced by the banks to prevent errors which can cost money).

14. With regard to claim 13 the combination of Potter et al. / Rosen / Clark et al. and

DeCovny teaches the method according to claim 10, further comprising the step of aggregating the foreign exchange funds transfer transactions contained in the batches according to a currency of the foreign exchange operation (It is obvious one is motivated to group similar types of trades as needed in order create proper size trading blocks which will command the best trade price and examiner declares OFFICIAL NOTICE that this is a common practice).

Response to Arguments

15. Applicant's arguments filed regarding 35 USC § 103 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

16. Regarding Applicant's remarks on page 11, the Examiner finds that the art cited does suggest and teach each of the claims as presented in the current Application. Potter teaches a first and second processor, and the processors arranged in such a manner that same currency fund transfers are processed by a processor separate from the processor used for processing the FX transactions. This is detailed in Potter specifically in colums 4-5 and 15 as cited in the present Office Action. DeCovny further speaks to the practice of batching financial transactions together for transmittal and processing. The explicit motivation supplied for doing so is to save transaction fees which would otherwise be associated with multiple individual transactions. Potter further discloses transactions which are linked and perform specific transaction in response to previous instructions and/or actions as seen in column 14.

17. Regarding Applicant's remarks on page 13, both Potter and DeCovny discloses processors receiving and transferring instructions for fund transfers through processors of other financial institutions. In Potter, as discussed in Applicant remarks, several mechanisms are in place for transferring transactions across financial institutions. The Payment Order System, the SWIFT Agent Server and the Batch File Server all facilitate direct transfers amongst financial institutes. As processors run computers and systems supported thereon, processors of financial institutions are in communication regarding fund transfers via this system.

18. Regarding Applicant's remarks on page 13-14 related to grouping of funds, the Examiner asserts that the cited art does teach grouping transactions into fund transfers transactions requiring foreign exchange operations and those not requiring foreign exchange operations as discussed above. Both Rosen and DeCovny speak to grouping or batching financial transactions. Regarding Applicant's comment regarding the Examiner not providing a motivation for the combination of Rosen and Potter, the Applicant is requested to review the claim 1 rejection in which the motivation to combine the references was provided in the previous and current Office Actions. The realization of time and financial savings associated with grouped financial transactions is cited in the prior art as well as the Office Actions.

19. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Conclusion

20. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered very pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

21. "CHASE MANHATTANINTRODUCES NEW FEDIPAYABLES PRODUCT" Cash Management News. London: May 1995., Iss. 109; pg. 5, 2 pgs Teaches; "The payments process - particularly Bulk Payments - is a good candidate for outsourcing to a third party, because it can be expensive and time consuming to print and mail cheques in-house. For some years, Chase has been able to handle wire transfers and ACH payments as an outsource. But in response to market demand, the Bank has developed a new product called PaySource, which enables it to make payments on behalf of its clients by cheque as well. Usinq PaySource, clients can send a mainframe transmission to the Bank, which can include instructions for cheque payments, wire transfers or ACH pavments. The system is geared around X12 sundards."

22. Steven Marjanovic. "CORPORATE SERVICES: CHASE GEARS UP GLOBAL PAYMENTS SYSTEM SERIES: 16, "American Banker (pre-1997 Fulltext). New York, N.Y.: Sep 11, 1995. Vol. 160, Iss. 174; pg. 41. Teaches; "The following products have been integrated into PaySource:

* Global Money Transfer, developed several years ago to allow payment origination from any Chase location in the world.

* Multibank, launched in 1992, which converts payment instructions into Swift formats.

* Chase Gold, an acronym for Global Online Disbursement. Developed earlier this year, it allows banks and corporations to issue, print, and reconcile checks in any currency from any office in the world.

23. "OPERATING IN A MULTI-CURRENCY ENVIRONMENT", Asiamoney. London: Oct 1995. pg. 6, 4 pgs. Teaches, "use of sophisticated foreign exchange and risk management products" . . . . . "Linking an accounts payable system to a bank's payment and remittance issuance system can add dramatically to the incremental cost savings. Since most of the banking systems in Asia are still paper-intensive, a system of this kind can automate a corporation's payable operation immediately. Chase now operates such a system, known as Paysource(TM). Although the implementation of this system must be carefully planned, it presents the opportunity to consolidate accounts payable processing, eliminate paper handling and reduce the possibility of fraud."

24. Reinbach, Andrew. "CHASE STEPS UP TREASURY SYSTEM", Bank Systems & Technology. New York: Nov 1995. Vol. 32, Iss. 11., pg. 29, 2 pgs. Teaches; "Chase Manhattan Bank is capitalizing on the outsourcing mania that has swept corporate America by offering to replace many typical treasury functions with a newly enhanced version of its PaySource payment system. The service enables corporate and institutional customers to outsource all of their payments in any currency and from points around the globe. The new services include payments in any currency, transmitted world-wide, either on paper electronically, from the customer's own same-currency accounts." . . . "The service enables corporate and institutional customers to outsource all of their payments - paper or electronic - in any currency and from points around the globe. 'The idea of outsourcing the treasury function is becoming more and more popular, and the idea of doing lots of different payments in lots of different currencies is, too; so it's really growing tremendously," says Chase vp Mary McKenney." . . . ."PaySource itself is relatively new, but as a bank function, it's an outgrowth of Chase's old bank-to-bank payments system, which has existed for many years, and was extended from financial institutions to big corporations o years ago. PaySource features several enhancements: Global Money Transfer, which provides the ability to make payments from any Chase location worldwide; MultiBank, which allows payments to be made from an existing account with any Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (S.W.I.F.T.) member bank; and Chase GOLD, which allows issuance of checks in all major currencies at Chase and other banks.

25. "CHASING THE GLOBAL TREND" CASH MANAGEMENT NEWS. London: Dec 1995., Iss. 115., pg. 8, 3 pgs. Teaches; "Chase claims that PaySource streamlines and speeds up the payment process, simplifies the reconciliation process, reduces exposure to fraud, and reduces payment production costs. The Bank also maintains that it is the only service of its kind to do this globally. With Chase PaySource, a company remains in control of its payments, while Chase handles all of the details. The customer transmits a single stream of payment instructions to Chase through a standard ANSI 820 or EDIFACT EDI format or the custom format of their choice. After validating the company's instructions, Chase routes payments through various payment systems – cheques, ACH, wire transfer (Fedwire, CHIPS and book), MultiBank, EDIBANX and international payments (by cheque, wire or international ACH). After processing the company's payment instructions, Chase provides a variety of management information, such as balance and transaction activity." . . . "Chase PaySource enables customers to make same day money transfer payments to both their US and non-US trading partners in any currency. from any account. whether debiting a Chase US dollar account in New York or one held at any other Chase location worldwide. If a customer holds an account at any SWIFT member bank worldwide, Chase PaySource's MultiBank feature will convert the instructions into a SWIFT message and deliver it to the account-holding bank in a secure authenticated message." . . . . "Additionally, as part of PaySource, Chase's Automated Clearing House (ACH) outsourcing services handle electronic payments to employee and supplier beneficiaries in the US faster and

more efficiently then processing payments in-house or by cheque.". . . . "Other banks are already providing this service, Cahill admits. But she believes that the ACH service, the multibank capability and the SWIFT link make Chase's service unique.

26. Gluck, Andrew. "CREATING A GLOBAL CASH-MANAGEMENT GAME PLAN BANK SYSTEMS & TECHNOLOGY" New York: Feb 1997. Vol. 34, Iss. 2; pg. 28, 4 pgs. Teaches; "Some corporates have developed more sophisticated links to their banks. With larger corporations, the trend has been to link the customers and the bank's mainframes. The main goal of these systems is to take the back-office files of a company's foreign exchange trading desk, for example, and transmit them to the bank without requiring the information to be rekeyed to be compatible with the bank's system. Besides getting all of the systems and technology in place, a global cash-management system - no matter how automated still depends on people." . . ."Of course, the investment in systems, technology and brick and mortar required in building a real global cash-management capability can be far beyond the means of most banks. That's why only four or five banks - including Chase, Citicorp, BofA and ABN Amro – are considered to be truly capable providers of this global service."

27. "Systems spell change for foreign exchange ", Global Investor. London: Nov 1996., Iss. 97; pg. 18. Teaches; "Chase has just launched a proprietary foreign exchange trading system called Chase Trader Pro. The system can be linked with

Chase's foreign exchange settlement system, Chase FXB Settlement. Lloyd O'Connor, vice-president of global client access at Chase explains the advantages of such a link: "Fund managers are typically buying or selling currency on behalf of multiple asset groups. When fund managers have conducted their business over the telephone they often have to describe the underlying components of their trade."

28. Reeder (5,852,812) "BILLING SYSTEM FOR A NETWORK", teaches in Column 2, "One embodiment of the present invention is a method for billing in a computer network, including the steps of providing a plurality of prices for a transaction, each price specific to a local currency; selecting one of the local currency prices for a transaction; and transmitting the selected local currency price to a credit company." . . . Column 10 "One example of a transaction event is a file download by the customer 10 from an application server. By downloading a file the customer is charged a set fee per download. A time-based event is one wherein charges accumulate over a period of time. For example, accessing stock quotes on a distributed network may incur charges for every minute that the customer remains on-line. The customer is then billed a set fee for every minute of on-line time in the..."

29. Anderson et al. (6,058,380) "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ELECTRONICALLY PROCESSING INVOICE INFORMATION", teaches in column 1; "Further, various vendors are beginning to accept payment for bills in an EDI format that complies with the ASC X.12 820 standard ("820 Payment")." ... "There is a strong need in the

banking industry for a system that will permit a financial intermediary to automatically process in an efficient and timely manner invoice information from a vendor on behalf of the vendor's customers. Such a system should take advantage of financial EDI technology, which allows companies to exchange payments and related data with trading partners using the Automated Clearinghouse ("ACH") or private EDI networks.

30. Slater (6,098,053) "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PERFORMING AN ELECTRONIC FINANCIAL TRANSACTION" teaches in column 3, "Further, with the Internet serving a worldwide market, there is a desire for allowing a purchaser using one currency to perform an on-line, real time financial transaction with a merchant using another currency. The ATM network discussed above allows this type of transaction to occur. For example, a United States citizen traveling in a foreign country can utilize their ATM debit card in a local ATM to get a designated amount of the local currency. The functionality exists within the ATM network to convert the amount of local currency obtained into a corresponding amount of United States dollars and debit the appropriate amount."

31. Boesch et al. (6,205,433) "SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MULTI-CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS" teaches in column 1 "The present invention generally relates to a system and method for approving a transaction over a communications network between a merchant and a customer. More specifically, the present invention is

directed to a system and method for approving a transaction between a merchant and a customer, wherein the transaction occurs over an electronic network (such as the Internet) and wherein the customer pays for a product using electronic cash in one currency and the merchant receives electronic cash for the product in a different currency." And SEE Column 2, "One aspect of the present invention is the shift of the risk associated with currency exchange from both the merchant and customer to a third party (e.g., a server) in real time. This server may assume the risk itself or may choose to subsequently pass on the risk to a fourth party (e.g., a bank or other financial institution)".

32. Nemzow (6,721,715) "METHOD AND APPAMTUS FOR LOCALIZING CURRENCY VALUATION INDEPENDENT OF THE ORIGINAL AND ABJECTIVE CURRENCIES", Teaches; While currency conversion is at face value a simple mathematical event, many obstacles prevent effective and direct implementation. These obstacles include the date and time sensitivity of currency values, and the complexity of rate data, that is, the time value of money. Currency rate data comprises historical rates, prior market close rates, delayed market rates, immediate market rates, future rates (forecasts and with interest-bearing components), options (bets as to future price for sales or acquisition of a currency), stripped bonds, and any other financial instruments. Currency rates vary depending on factors such as direction of currency translation (i.e. from USD to DEM or DEM to USD), bids, asks, transaction size dependencies, and whether specific dates/times/currency pairs are missing or

unavailable.

33. Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to Jennifer Liversedge whose telephone number is 571-272-3167. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday – Friday, 8:30 – 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sam Sough can be reached at 571-272-6799. The fax number for the organization where the application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Jennifer Liversedge

Examiner

Art Unit 3628

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